

(2) In the case of the assignment of or a transfer of control of a regular authorization of a 72–76 MHz fixed station in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service, the FCC may grant such assignment or consent to such transfer of control provided that the station has been in continuous operation providing service with no substantial interruptions.

(3) If a proposed 72–76 MHz fixed transmitter antenna is to be located within 50 meters (164 feet) of the antenna of the full service TV station transmitting on TV Channel 4 or 5, the FCC may grant a regular authorization instead of a developmental authorization.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 59954, Nov. 21, 1994]

§ 22.415 Developmental authorization of 928–960 MHz fixed transmitters.

Channels in the 928–929 MHz and 952–960 MHz ranges may be assigned under developmental authorizations to fixed transmitters in point-to-multipoint systems at locations that are short-spaced (i.e. do not meet the 113 kilometer (70 mile) separation requirement of § 22.625), subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) *Carrier responsibility.* Applications for developmental authorizations pursuant to this section must contain an engineering analysis that shows that no interference will be caused or received. Carriers so authorized shall operate the short-spaced transmitter for a period of one year.

(b) *Exceptions.* The FCC may grant a regular authorization in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service for a short-spaced fixed station under the following circumstances:

(1) After one year of operation under developmental authorization, and provided that no interference has been caused, the FCC may grant a regular authorization. Licensees that hold a developmental authorization and wish to request a regular authorization must file an application (FCC Form 600) prior to the expiration of the developmental authorization.

(2) In the case of the assignment of or a transfer of control of a regular authorization of a short-spaced fixed station in the Paging and Radiotelephone

Service, the FCC may grant such assignment or consent to such transfer of control provided that the station has been in continuous operation providing service and no interference has been caused.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 59954, Nov. 21, 1994]

§ 22.417 Developmental authorization of meteor burst systems.

Because of the potential for interference to other 42–46 MHz operations, central office and rural subscriber stations in Alaska are authorized to use meteor burst propagation modes to provide rural radiotelephone service only under developmental authorizations subject to the requirements of this section, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. See also §§ 22.725(c) and 22.729.

(a) *Carrier responsibility.* Carriers and subscribers so authorized shall operate the station under developmental authority for a period of at least one year.

(b) *Exceptions.* The FCC may grant a regular authorization in the Rural Radiotelephone Service for a central office or rural subscriber to use meteor burst propagation modes to provide rural radiotelephone service under the following circumstances:

(1) After one year of operation under developmental authorization, and provided that no interference has been caused to other operations, the FCC may grant a regular authorization. Licensees that hold a developmental authorization to use meteor burst propagation modes to provide rural radiotelephone service and wish to request a regular authorization must file an application (FCC Form 600) prior to the expiration of the developmental authorization.

(2) In the case of the assignment of or a transfer of control of a regular authorization of a central office or rural subscriber station authorizing the use of meteor burst propagation modes in the Rural Radiotelephone Service, the FCC may grant such assignment or

consent to such transfer of control provided that the station has been in operation providing service with no substantial interruptions.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 59954, Nov. 21, 1994]

Subpart E—Paging and Radiotelephone Service

§ 22.501 Scope.

The rules in this subpart govern the licensing and operation of public mobile paging and radiotelephone stations. The licensing and operation of these stations are also subject to rules elsewhere in this part that apply generally to the Public Mobile Services. However, in case of conflict, the rules in this subpart govern.

§ 22.503 Paging geographic area authorizations.

The FCC considers applications for and issues paging geographic area authorizations in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service in accordance with the rules in this section. Each paging geographic area authorization contains conditions requiring compliance with paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section.

(a) *Channels.* The FCC may issue a paging geographic area authorization for any channel listed in § 22.531 of this part or for any channel pair listed in § 22.561 of this part.

(b) *Paging geographic areas.* The paging geographic areas are as follows:

(1) The Nationwide paging geographic area comprises the District of Columbia and all States, Territories and possessions of the United States of America.

(2) The Major Trading Areas (MTAs) as defined in the Rand McNally *1992 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide*, 123rd Edition, at pages 38–39, with the following changes and additions:

(i) The Seattle paging geographic area does not include Alaska.

(ii) Alaska is a paging geographic area.

(iii) Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands (combined) are a paging geographic area.

(iv) Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands (combined) are a paging geographic area.

(v) American Samoa is a paging geographic area.

(3) The Economic Areas (EAs), as defined by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(c) *Availability.* The FCC may determine whether to issue a paging geographic area authorization for any specific channel or channel pair in any specific paging geographic area. The FCC may replace existing site specific authorizations for facilities on a channel or channel pair located in a paging geographic area with a paging geographic area authorization for that channel or channel pair, if in its sole discretion, the FCC determines that the public interest would be served by such replacement.

(d) *Filing windows.* The FCC accepts applications for paging geographic area authorizations only during filing windows. The FCC issues Public Notices announcing in advance the dates of the filing windows, and the specific paging geographic areas and channels for which applications may be accepted.

(e) *One grant per geographic area.* The FCC may grant one and only one application for a paging geographic area authorization for any specific channel or channel pair in any specific paging geographic area defined in paragraph (b) of this section. Selection from among mutually exclusive applications for a paging geographic area authorization will be made in accordance with the procedures in §§ 22.131 and 22.200 through 22.299. If after the selection process but prior to filing a “long form” application, a successful bidder decides to partition the paging geographic area, the FCC may require and accept multiple “long form” applications from the consortium members.

(f) *Exclusive right to expand.* During the term of a paging geographic area authorization, the FCC does not accept, from anyone other than the paging geographic area licensee, any major application for authorization to operate a facility that would serve unserved area within the paging geographic area specified in that paging geographic area authorization, on the channel specified in that paging geographic area authorization, unless any extension of the interfering contour of the proposed facility falls: